

✓ GENERAL BIOLOGY – CHAPTER-WISE 100 MCQs (WITH ANSWERS)

Each chapter contains **10 MCQs × 10 Chapters = 100 MCQs**

✦ CHAPTER 1 — CELL & CELL STRUCTURE (10 MCQs)

1. The basic structural and functional unit of life is called:
A. Tissue B. Organ C. Cell D. Organism
Ans: C
 2. Powerhouse of the cell is:
A. Ribosome B. Nucleus C. Mitochondria D. Golgi body
Ans: C
 3. Green pigment in plants is:
A. Haemoglobin B. Chlorophyll C. Melanin D. Carotene
Ans: B
 4. Cell division responsible for growth is:
A. Meiosis B. Mitosis C. Binary fission D. Budding
Ans: B
 5. Genetic material in cell is:
A. DNA B. Lipid C. Protein D. Carbohydrate
Ans: A
 6. Control centre of cell is:
A. Ribosome B. Nucleus C. Cell wall D. Lysosome
Ans: B
 7. Cell wall is made of:
A. Protein B. Cellulose C. Starch D. Fat
Ans: B
 8. Plant cells contain:
A. Centriole B. Plastids C. Cilia D. Flagella
Ans: B
 9. Site of protein synthesis is:
A. Ribosome B. Golgi body C. Vacuole D. Nucleus
Ans: A
 10. WBCs engulf bacteria by:
A. Mitosis B. Phagocytosis C. Conjugation D. Osmosis
Ans: B
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✦ CHAPTER 2 — HUMAN DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (10 MCQs)

11. Digestion starts in which part?
A. Stomach B. Mouth C. Liver D. Small intestine
Ans: B

12. Enzyme present in saliva is:
A. Pepsin B. Trypsin C. Amylase D. Lipase
Ans: C
13. Largest gland in human body:
A. Thyroid B. Pancreas C. Liver D. Kidney
Ans: C
14. Absorption of nutrients occurs in:
A. Large intestine B. Small intestine C. Stomach D. Rectum
Ans: B
15. Bile is produced by:
A. Liver B. Pancreas C. Spleen D. Kidney
Ans: A
16. Bile helps in digestion of:
A. Fats B. Proteins C. Vitamins D. Minerals
Ans: A
17. Which organ stores bile?
A. Pancreas B. Gall bladder C. Stomach D. Appendix
Ans: B
18. Hydrochloric acid is secreted by:
A. Liver B. Stomach C. Kidney D. Pancreas
Ans: B
19. Trypsin digests:
A. Proteins B. Carbohydrates C. Fats D. Water
Ans: A
20. Disease caused by protein deficiency:
A. Rickets B. Kwashiorkor C. Scurvy D. Night blindness
Ans: B

✦ **CHAPTER 3 — HUMAN CIRCULATORY SYSTEM (10 MCQs)**

21. Human heart has how many chambers?
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
Ans: C
22. Red colour of blood is due to:
A. Haemin B. Platelets C. Haemoglobin D. Plasma
Ans: C
23. Which cells fight infection?
A. RBC B. WBC C. Platelets D. Plasma
Ans: B

24. Normal blood pressure is:
A. 80/40 B. 120/80 C. 140/90 D. 100/70
Ans: B
25. Blood clotting is due to:
A. RBC B. WBC C. Platelets D. Plasma
Ans: C
26. Heartbeat is controlled by:
A. Brain B. SA Node C. Liver D. Kidney
Ans: B
27. Oxygen is transported by:
A. WBC B. RBC C. Platelets D. Plasma
Ans: B
28. Blood purification organ is:
A. Liver B. Kidney C. Heart D. Spleen
Ans: B
29. Universal donor blood group:
A. AB+ B. AB- C. O+ D. O-
Ans: D
30. Universal recipient blood group:
A. O- B. AB+ C. A+ D. B+
Ans: B
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 CHAPTER 4 — HUMAN RESPIRATION (10 MCQs)

31. Breathing organ in humans is:
A. Kidney B. Lungs C. Liver D. Skin
Ans: B
32. Exchange of gases occurs in:
A. Trachea B. Bronchi C. Alveoli D. Throat
Ans: C
33. Normal breathing rate in adults:
A. 10–12 B. 12–16 C. 16–20 D. 20–25
Ans: B
34. Respiratory pigment is:
A. Melanin B. Haemoglobin C. Keratin D. Albumin
Ans: B
35. Inhalation involves:
A. Diaphragm relaxes
B. Diaphragm contracts
C. Lungs shrink

D. CO₂ increases

Ans: B

36. Which gas stimulates breathing?

A. O₂ B. CO₂ C. N₂ D. H₂

Ans: B

37. Asthma affects:

A. Kidney B. Lungs C. Heart D. Liver

Ans: B

38. Tuberculosis is caused by:

A. Virus B. Bacteria C. Protozoa D. Fungus

Ans: B

39. Smoking mainly damages:

A. Kidney B. Liver C. Lungs D. Skin

Ans: C

40. Oxygen enters blood by:

A. Diffusion B. Osmosis C. Filtration D. Active transport

Ans: A

✦ **CHAPTER 5 — HUMAN EXCRETORY SYSTEM (10 MCQs)**

41. Excretory organ in humans:

A. Heart B. Kidney C. Liver D. Lung

Ans: B

42. Functional unit of kidney:

A. Nephron B. Alveoli C. Villus D. Neuron

Ans: A

43. Urea is produced in:

A. Kidney B. Liver C. Heart D. Spleen

Ans: B

44. Urine formation occurs in:

A. Lungs B. Brain C. Kidney D. Stomach

Ans: C

45. Excess water is removed as:

A. Sweat B. Urine C. Tears D. Saliva

Ans: B

46. Kidney stones are made of:

A. Sugar B. Calcium oxalate C. Fat D. Protein

Ans: B

47. Dialysis is used for:

A. Liver failure B. Kidney failure C. Lung failure D. Bone fracture

Ans: B

48. Sweat contains:
A. Salt B. Urea C. Water D. All of these
Ans: D
49. Human kidneys are located in:
A. Chest cavity B. Abdominal cavity C. Brain cavity D. Leg region
Ans: B
50. Urine is stored in:
A. Bladder B. Liver C. Pancreas D. Gall bladder
Ans: A
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✦ **CHAPTER 6 — HUMAN REPRODUCTION (10 MCQs)**

51. Male sex hormone:
A. Estrogen B. Testosterone C. Progesterone D. Prolactin
Ans: B
52. Female sex hormone:
A. Testosterone B. Insulin C. Estrogen D. Thyroxine
Ans: C
53. Fertilization occurs in:
A. Ovary B. Uterus C. Oviduct (Fallopian tube) D. Cervix
Ans: C
54. Duration of pregnancy in humans:
A. 6 months B. 9 months C. 10 months D. 12 months
Ans: B
55. Sperm is produced in:
A. Prostate B. Testes C. Kidney D. Liver
Ans: B
56. Menstruation occurs every:
A. 10–15 days B. 28 days (approx.) C. 40 days D. 60 days
Ans: B
57. The baby grows in:
A. Ovary B. Uterus C. Vulva D. Fallopian tube
Ans: B
58. Milk production hormone:
A. Estrogen B. Prolactin C. Insulin D. FSH
Ans: B
59. Organ through which baby receives food:
A. Amnion B. Placenta C. Villi D. Chorion
Ans: B

60. Male gamete is:
A. Ovum B. Sperm C. Zygote D. Embryo
Ans: B
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✦ **CHAPTER 7 — PLANTS & PHOTOSYNTHESIS (10 MCQs)**

61. Photosynthesis occurs in:
A. Roots B. Leaves C. Stem D. Flower
Ans: B
62. Plants prepare food using:
A. CO₂ + Water + Sunlight B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Proteins
Ans: A
63. Photosynthesis pigment:
A. Hemoglobin B. Chlorophyll C. Melanin D. Keratin
Ans: B
64. Plant roots absorb:
A. Sunlight B. Water & Minerals C. CO₂ D. Oxygen
Ans: B
65. Transpiration occurs through:
A. Stem B. Roots C. Stomata D. Flower
Ans: C
66. Starch is stored in:
A. Leaves B. Roots C. Stem D. All of these
Ans: D
67. Leguminous plants increase:
A. Oxygen B. Nitrogen in soil C. CO₂ D. Sulphur
Ans: B
68. Xylem transports:
A. Food B. Water C. Hormones D. Minerals only
Ans: B
69. Phloem transports:
A. Water B. Food C. Oxygen D. Waste
Ans: B
70. Cactus performs photosynthesis in:
A. Root B. Stem C. Leaf D. Flower
Ans: B
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✦ **CHAPTER 8 — MICROORGANISMS (10 MCQs)**

71. AIDS is caused by:
A. Virus B. Bacteria C. Protozoa D. Fungus
Ans: A
72. Malaria is caused by:
A. Bacteria B. Virus C. Protozoa D. Fungus
Ans: C
73. Tuberculosis is caused by:
A. Virus B. Bacteria C. Protozoa D. Helminth
Ans: B
74. Yeast is used in:
A. Bread making B. Steel making C. Rubber industry D. None
Ans: A
75. Microorganisms grow faster in:
A. Cold B. Dry C. Warm & Moist D. Acidic
Ans: C
76. Vaccine gives:
A. Temporary immunity B. Permanent immunity C. Artificial immunity D. Both B & C
Ans: D
77. COVID-19 is caused by:
A. Coronavirus B. Fungus C. Protozoa D. Bacteria
Ans: A
78. Antibiotics kill:
A. Viruses B. Bacteria C. Fungi D. All
Ans: B
79. Dengue is spread by:
A. Aedes mosquito B. Anopheles C. Culex D. Housefly
Ans: A
80. Chickenpox is caused by:
A. Virus B. Bacteria C. Fungus D. Worm
Ans: A
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 CHAPTER 9 — GENETICS (10 MCQs)

81. Father of Genetics:
A. Darwin B. Mendel C. Lamarck D. Watson
Ans: B
82. Unit of heredity is:
A. Gene B. DNA C. Protein D. Chromosome
Ans: A

83. Human cells contain chromosomes:

A. 23 B. 46 C. 48 D. 64

Ans: B

84. Sex of baby is determined by:

A. Mother B. Father C. Both D. Food

Ans: B

85. Mendel used which plant?

A. Rose B. Pea plant C. Sunflower D. Mango

Ans: B

86. Down Syndrome is caused by:

A. Virus B. Extra chromosome 21 C. Bacteria D. Fungus

Ans: B

87. DNA full form:

A. Deoxyribonucleic Acid B. Double Nitrogen Acid C. Dinitro Acid D. None

Ans: A

88. RNA full form:

A. Red Nitric Acid B. Ribonucleic Acid C. Ribose Nitrogen Acid D. Ribosome Acid

Ans: B

89. Physical traits are called:

A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. Allele D. Chromosome

Ans: B

90. Genetic engineering deals with:

A. Soil B. Genes C. Air D. Rocks

Ans: B

✦ **CHAPTER 10 — VITAMINS & DISEASES (10 MCQs)**

91. Night blindness is due to deficiency of:

A. Vit C B. Vit A C. Vit B₁ D. Vit K

Ans: B

92. Scurvy is caused by deficiency of:

A. Vit C B. Vit D C. Vit A D. Iron

Ans: A

93. Rickets occurs due to deficiency of:

A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin D C. Vitamin E D. Vitamin K

Ans: B

94. Goitre is caused by deficiency of:

A. Iron B. Calcium C. Iodine D. Zinc

Ans: C

95. Anaemia is due to lack of:

A. Sodium B. Iron C. Vitamin B12 D. Both B & C

Ans: D

96. Beriberi occurs due to deficiency of:

A. Vit B₁ B. Vit B₂ C. Vit K D. Vit E

Ans: A

97. Bleeding disorder occurs due to deficiency of:

A. Vit K B. Vit A C. Vit D D. Vit B₁₂

Ans: A

98. Pellagra is caused by:

A. Niacin (Vit B₃) deficiency

B. Vit E deficiency

C. Vit D deficiency

D. Protein deficiency

Ans: A

99. Protein deficiency disease:

A. Kwashiorkor B. Scurvy C. Rickets D. Night blindness

Ans: A

100. Diabetes is caused by lack of:

A. Insulin B. Thyroxine C. Estrogen D. Cortisol

Ans: A